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#### MANY CATHOLICS IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 7)

Charles I. White, D. D. The French markable man in many respects. It was he who discarded the individual method of instruction and initiated the simultaneous or class method which obtains in the schools today. In 1682 he organized primary free schools in Rheims and two years later started normal schools. As the product of his genius technical schools and schools of design were started in 1699 and a boarding college was born under the same guiding hand in 1698. He also established many Sunday schools and evening schools

The Alexian Brothers.

The Alexian Brothers, who have nospitals in several important cities, have been concerned chiefly with the bod-lly welfare of mankind rather than mental development. This is in line with the spirit of the times during which it was founded-at the height of the greatest plague, called the Black Deatn, inth e fourteenth century. During that frightful scourge which depopulated many thriving centers of Europe brave and devout men united to assist in allleviating human suffering. Among these was found the germ of the Alex-ian Brotherhood. The founder of the order is known only vaguely as Tobias, and the birthplace was at Melchen, Bra-bant, in 1300. They were first called the Cellites, but later on chose St. Alexis of the fifteenth century as their patron. During the French revolution disorders and persecution proved dis-astrons to the order, but in 1850 it was restored to its ancient monastic discipline. The first American hospital under the direction of the brotherhood was established in Chicago in 1868, by Brother Bonatura Thelan. The handsome building erected in 1868 was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but was rebuilt the following year. There are numerous important hospitals through-out the middle west which are under

the direction of this brotherhood. Helping Wayward Youth. An educational order which has been instrumental in much good in the Ohio river ralley is that of the Brothers of the Poor of St. Francis Seraphicus, devoted to the care of detitute and W ward youths. It was founded in 1857 at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, by the venerable John Hoever. In 1866 a band of brothers was sent to the United States. In 1868, through the interest of Mrs. Sarah Peters, a wealthj phil-anthropist, the brotherhood began its labors in Cincinnati by assuming responsibility for 50 boys. In the days of the community's infancy a strong friend was found in Reuben R. Springer, who paid the rent and other charges of the community home.

The Reformed Cisterolans, or Trappist brotherhood, came to America it 1804 in order to escape persecutions in France. The members fled under the France. The members fled under the leadership of Urban Guillet and settled at Pigeon Hill, near Conewago, Pennsylvania. They removed to Kentucky the following year and there suffered many privations, having to subsist chiefly on lintels. As a result many of the members died. The first permanent foundation was the monastery of Gethsemane, in Kentucky. Its es-tablishment was brought about by the revolution of 1848 in France. Sixterhood of St. Ann.

A community which has a purely American origin is the Sisterhood or St. Ann. founded in the little village of Vaudreuil, Quebec, by Esther Blon-din, who realized that the education of children in country places was being sorely neglected. It was first proposed that the sisterhood confine its teaching activity to poor children, but this policy has since been broadened. The founder died in 1890 at the age The first house established in the United States was in Oswego, New

The Ursuline nuns were ploneers in charitable work in the province of Louislana. Members of this devout order, which was founded at Rouen, France, by Mary Tranchepan, who later became known as Sister St. Augustine, landed at New Orleans on August 5, 1727, and they have been active in that city ever since.

There are numerous other orders now prospering in the country, which can-not be included in the small compass

Tomorrow-Feats of Endurance,

Wm. Garvin, former assistant city engineeer, is here from Carrizozo, N. where he is in charge of the Southwestern system's water service.



In this food you get all of the nutritive properties of combined cereals-Wheat, Rice, Oats and Barley. Try it. Ask your Grocer.

### Married Life the First Year No 26-The Baby's By Mabel Herbert Urner

NCE the baby's birth, nothing had been said about its name. For weeks before, Helen had thought of countless names. She had spent many happy hours dreaming of what sh would call her baby—her beautiful, golden-haired, blue-eyed baby, She had made a list of names and talked them over with Warren. If it were to be a boy, she wanted most of all to tall it after its father. But Warren had vigorously protested. "Warren" in the family, he said, was quite enough; and he believed in giving calldren individual names of their own, and not those of their parents. This had killed a secret hope which Helen had long cherished—that if it should be a fittle girl, he would insist

on calling it after her. Elimination. But, with their own names eliminated, Helen's fancy had hovered uncertainly around many others. Warren was inclined toward the strong, old-fasaioned names like John, William, Mary and

But Helen wanted something more nodern, and as Warren sair, more "romantic and novelish." Richard and Win-ifred headed her list. Warren laughed and said as long as she didn't insist on Reginald of Geraldine, he wouldn't ofer serious objections to anything else. But now tout the baby had come and was neither blue-eyed nor goldenhaired, but was, instead, a very homely, red-faced, bald-headed little girl, Helen had not the heart to talk of names. And she was grateful to Warren for his

silence on that subject. They just called it "baby"-that seemed quite sufficient for the time-They didn't even use the feminine pro-noun. "It's crying," or "it's asleep" was what they usually said.

Grandfather Insists.

It was Warren's father who first brought up the question of the name For days Helen had been dreading the time when he would come to see the baby. She begged Warren not to let him come just yet, to put him off on some pretext until she was stronger and the baby a little older.

But, one afternoon, wholly unexpectedly, he stopped at Warren's off'ce and insisted on going home with him-said it was quite time he saw "that baby." Warren was helpless. He did not even have a chance to telephone to Helan. When they reached the apartment, they found her in an old wrapper, her hair in disorder. She had just got the baby to sleep and was sorting over some figurels which had come from the laun-

Her confusion and embarrassment were painful. She had always disliked and feared her fatherinlaw—and for him to find her like this.

Grandfather's Advent. "And where is that baby?" he asked in his curt, brusque way. "It's in the nursery. I've just got it

"Well, I must see the baby. That's what I came for. Is this the nursery in here?" starting toward the door.
"Oh, I'm afraid if you wake it up now, it will cry," Helen objected, nerv-

"Oh, all hables must cry some; it's good for them. Oh, here's the little shaver." He was bending over the crib

Only the top of the baby's head and its little red, clenched fists were vistble. Helen stood on the other side of the crib, praying that it wouldn't awake. And then, to her amazement, he delib-

"Oh, father-you mustn't awaken it protested Warren, who was standing behind Helen. "It's so bard for Helen

to get it to sleep." "I'm not gaing to awaken it, but I can't see it all covered up like that." But already the baby was awake. It gave one bewildered look up at the unfamiliar face bending over it, and then began to cry-not an ordinary baby whimper, but an angry, protesting It had never been abruptly awakened before, and it was loudly prolaiming its wrath.

With an indignant glance at her | "Very well, dear; we'll wait."

fatherinlaw, Helen took it up and tried to soothe it. But it had never screamed so loudly, its face had never seemed so red nor its mouth so large. Helen was miserably conscious that Mr. Curtis was watching it critically. See tried to shield its face in her arms, but it persisted in wriggling around so it could be plainly seen. It was all she could do to repress her own tears of anger and

mortification, "Martha" Proposed.

"And what are you going to call it," her fatherinlaw asked, quite unper-turbed, when the baby stopped to catch

"We haven't talked of that yet,"
Helen answered, with as much cold
dignity as, under the circumstances
she could assume. "You haven't talked of it yet?" brusquely. "Why, the child is-how old? Four weeks, isn't it?"

"Four weeks and five days."
"Well, it must be named. It must be named and christened at once. Call it Martha-that's my mother's name. What do you say to that, Warren? Martha-after your grandmother Cur-

"Why, I-I'll leave that to Helen," Warren answered, much embarrassed. "I don't think I should like Martha," Helen said, quickly,

"Catherine" Next.

"Then how about Catherine? Warren's great aunt was Catherine—Cather-ine Curtis, and a very fine woman, too. That would be an excellent name. You'd better decide right now on Catherine." "Mr. Curtis," Helen's voice was ley. Warren and I would prefer to name our baby ourselves. And now, since you have awakened it, if you will kindly go into the other room, perhaps I can ulet it again. I don't think I can while you are here."

It was the first time any member of Mr. Curtis's family had ever had the courage to speak to him like that. what blustering reply he would have made, they never knew, for Warren quickly touched aim on the arm and drew him into the other room. "Come, father, Helen is nervous and unstrung, and it's so hard for her when

the baby cries. She really isn't well nough to see anyone yet."
"Well, evidently the child has in

herited some of her temper, from the way it screams," Mr. Curtis retorted Helen Protests.

Warren flushed, but refrained from making any comment. There was nothng to be gained by antagonizing ais father. He only wanted to mollify him, to get him off quietly without any fur-ther scene. He succeeded at last and hurried back to Helen in the nursery She had almost quieted the baby, but her own eyes were full of angry, indignant tears.

"Dear, you mustn't mind father, that's only his way. "Oh, that's what you always say. But for him to come here at this time and

deliberately wake the baby and upset "Yes, I know he shouldn't. It was ost uncalled for."
"And that he should presume to name

our baby in that peremptory, off-hand 'Yes, I know," he admitted, sooth-

ingly, "it was unpardonable, but try not to think about it any more." The Point Evaded.

It was not until later in the evening that he said, doubtfully: "I suppose we should name the baby

Yes, but not now. I'd like to wait little longer-a few weeks more." She didn't want to explain, even to him, that all the names sae thought of were for beautiful, goldenhaired, laughing babies; not for the poor, homely little baby that was now whimpering in her arms. And she wanted to wait until it was a little older, hoping that it would be a little less unattractive.

Perhaps he understood, for he pressed her hand close in his as he said,

## With the Exchanges

THEN WHO DOES!

Douglas (Ariz.) Dispatch. team the "Dons." Douglas fans do not now care particularly what that exdemon aggregation is called.

MURDER-BY-MEDLEY. From Tucson (Ariz.) Star.

Several years ago The Herald ensecure and only true official American na- old and young. tional anthem, when played in public creates confusion and lowers the dignity of the national anthem.

edly thinking along the right lines, and struggle of which men coming to Arito which every patriotic American, zona within the last two decades native or adopted, will most fervently know nothing. To this end the constisay "amen." whichever it may be, and the audience our liberties, do ordain this constitu-as one rises to its feet. Can we Americans afford to be less patriotic than I flag that so honors us,

Star Spangled Banner," the national El Paso sporting writers persist in hymn of the United States, is a part of calling the former Douglas baseball the life of every loyal citizen of this great republic and should not be mixed with any rag time tom foolery by orchestral noddle heads.

Every public school should close or open its daily exercises by singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Probably not one child in ten knows by heart these tered upon a persistent campaign to more than sacred lines, which by right proper recognition for the of all it symbolizes in its starry folds. "Star Spangled Banner" as the one should be known, to big and little,

To be represented by a star on our places. The Herald has repeatedly national emblem Arizona has begged pointed out how the playing of the and prayed for thirty years. Wit "Star Spang." Banner" in a medley that hope in their hearts men yet living and men dead "crossed the desert drear and dun" and made Arizona The El Paso Heraid is most undoubt- what it is today. It was an uphill In Canada, at either the tutional convention adopted as a preopening or closing of every public amble to the right to place on the performance, the orchestra or band flag. ',We' the people of the state of plays "God Save the King" or "Queen," Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for

HITS AT HUMAN NATURE. (By Frances L. Garside.)

D EGINNING with the hour Mother gets up in the morning till she drags off to bed at night, she lays aside tasks to be done "After the children go to bed." They include everything from mending the doll's head to repairing the clothes wringer, a mountain of little tasks, and if any are left undone when HER bedtime comes, they become the foundation for another heap for tomorrow. And climb back. that is another wonderful thing about Mother: The pile never grows so large that she ever loses all hope of gettleg to the bottom.

Of course Mother is all right, but the most devoted sons can see why she doesn't begin to know as much as the boy a few years older than him-

When a nervous spin says a boy is quiet," she has paid him the greatest ompliment her vocabulary knows.

Girls looking for positions in business offices should take this hint from man's tongue.

\*\*\*\*\*\* Its keyboard doesn't contain any exclamation point.

A young man goes to the parlor when looking for a wife, and then walls after marriage because she knows so little about the kitchen.

Speaking of old-fashioned people and customs: What has become of the man who had to make an excuse for not going to church Sunday to gain the privilege of staying at home?

The honeymoon marks that period of married life when a man and woman stop coasting down hill and begin to form as possible with respect to instruction given and methods taught.

A rich bachelor who refuses to marry is abused as much as the trusts or the railroad corporations.

"It works," a woman will say when recommending a medicine, throwing a great deal of enthusiasm into her voice, "Just like a charm!"

OYSTER REVERSES RULE,

BITES A MAN ON TONGUE. Warsaw, Ind., Nov. 11.-L. C. Hamnan, an oyster salesman placed an oyster in the shell in his mouth while waiting on a customer, and the bivalve opened and bit the end of Ham-

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REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS NOT MADE

United States Official Condemns Laxity of Registration Officials.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11,-An important feature of the session on Municial, State and Federal Prevention of Infant Mortality, of the annual meet-ing of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, now in session at the Johns Hopkins university, was a report on "Birth Registration," by Dr. Cressy L Wilbur, chief statistician of the department of vital statistics of the bureau of the census, Washington. session was presided over by Dr. William H. Welch. Dr. Wilbur said:

"Because we do not register births in the United States, it is impossible to compute a death rate for babies in any state or in any city in the United States in such a way as to be com-parable with the infant death rate of any other civilized country.

"The blame is sometimes placed upon physicians or midwives for failure or neglecting to register births. This is unfair, because the physicians and midwives are not charged with the enforcement of the registration laws, but to obey them.

"In a rapidly growing number of states, children must produce their their origin after birth. The import-birth certificates before they can go and members of this group in the or-to work. In New York city they must produce such certificates before they old of life, are whooping cough, diar-can enter the public schools, and again rhea, diseases of the mouth, suffocabefore they can go to work. The exceptional children admitted upon other evidence of age are put to such inconvenience in the process, that every exertion is made by parents to get birth certificates. Of 28,000 children, native-born and foreign-born alike, who get working papers each year in New York city, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, three-quarters have birth certificates. The remaining quarter who fail to get birth certificates, are native American children and those who come from certain parts of Russia or from the earthquake district of Italy. What earthquake and revolution do in Europe, official glovenliness accomplishes throughout the greater part of this nation, in depriving the children and citi zens of the most fundamental of all vital and industrial statistics, the rec-

ord of births." Dr. Wilbur said that it is the fault of lenient registration officials that births are not registered in those states and cities which have operable

laws. Mothers' Problem, Says Phillips. Asserting that it was "up to the mothers" to solve the problem of in-Wilbur C. Phillips fant mortality, Wilbur C. Phillips, secretary of the New York milk commission, in an address on "Infants Milk Depots and Infants' Mortality, emphasized the importance of the educational features of the babies' milk dispensaries. "In the last analysis," he said , "infant mortality is to be solved, not by philanthropy or by in stitutions, or by the medical profes-sion, or by the state, but by intelligent

Mr. Phillips characterized the milk depot as the fulcrum on which rests the lever of the situation-the instruuent through which medical, social educational and philanthropic prevention affect their purpose and achieve success. "Operated as it should be," ha declares, "it is more than a depot from which milk is distributed. It is an educational center, a district branch for the dispensation of relief, and an udispensible co-ordinating unit bephysicians, clinics, tween nurses, dispensaries, hospitals and various philanthropic institutions which concern themselves directly with the wel-

fare of the child." "I look forward," the speaker said, "to the time when more effective ways of cooperation and coordination can be worked out between milk depots which reach directly into homes and hospitals, dispensaries and clinics which care for bables on a larger in-stitutional scale, as I believe it is de-sirable that the assistance and supervision exercised over mothers from the period before confinement until the child is weaned should be as uni-

Worse Than Cholera.

"In the event of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or other dreaded diseases, glaring headlines and front page newspaper articles arouse and alarm the community, yet the mortality from diseases sinks into significance in comperison with the mortality of said Dr. Joseph S. Neff, diinfants," rector of public health and charities of Philadelphia.

"Diarrhea and enteritis is a term uggesting no alram," Dr. Neff continued, "yet in 1909, in the registration area of the United States in every 100,-000 of population, 72.3 infants died from this capse, 70 percent of the deaths being preventable. In the same

rhea and enteritis caused 43 percent of the total deaths from disease without creating any marked public com-Shocking Death Rate.

Among the papers presented at the session on Municipal, State and Federal Prevention of Infant Mortality was one by Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary-general of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, on "The Necessity for More Minute Study of the Causes of Infant Mortality." Taking the infant mortality for 1908, reported by the United States census bureau, Fulton said: "The total deaths in the registration area under the age of one year numbered 136,482. The causes of earliest death are prematurity, malformation, injuries sustained at birth and syphilis. These agents destroyed 47,271 infants. Living births in such cases are deplorable and speedy deaths are not to be regretted. These 47,271 deaths are separated from the others under the title of the 'Unfit.' Deaths From Convulsions.

"Next in order of deadliness to the new born comes convulsions, charged with 5295 deaths under one year. The 'convulsions' signifies want of knowledge of the true cause of death. Combining convulsions with other illdefined and unknown causes, another group is separated, under the title Un-

explained. These numbered in 1908 in the registration area 12,258. "After these are left 76,903 deaths. whose causes are known and have tion, acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonla. measles, tuberculosis-meningitis meningitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever,

tetanus and pneumonia." Beath Rate Decreases. Among the papers read at the session on "Municipal, State and Federal Prevention of Infant Mortality," was one by Edward Bunnell Phelps, of New York; editor of The American Underwriter, on "A Statistical Survey of Infant's Mortality Urgent Call for Action." By means of comprehensive statistical tables and graphic charts, Mr. Phelps demonstrated the worldwide prevalence of an appalling rate of infant mortality, approximately averaging about 130 deaths to each 1000 living births in all civilized countries He showed that there can be little doubt that the infant death rate in this country has undergone at least a slight decrease in the last decade. De-

spite the probable fact, as official re-

turns for the city of New York, and

the state of Connecticut demonstrate,

year, the infant death rate of 169 per

1000 births, then registered in the city

of New York, was precisely the same

in the third quarter of the

CONTAGIOUS TROUBLES

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vigor to the circulation and allows it to nourish the diseased portions of the body back to health. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, being made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, without a particle of mineral, and its vegetable ingredients always hasten the cure by toning up the stomach and digestive members. Home Treatment book and any medical advice free to all who write. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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as that for the corresponding quarter of 1907, and the infant mortality of the entire state of Connecticut was 193 per 1000 births in the third quarter of (Continued on Page Nine.)

self when you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold as that preparation has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds, and can always be depended upon It is equally valuable for adults and children and may be given to young children with implicit confidence as it contains no harmful drug. Sold by all

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